## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Review of a Dull Week in Wall Street.

SUMMING UP THE MARKET.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, July 13, 1879. For a hot July week following close upon the heels of a protracted holiday the one just passed may be commended for the amount of business which it brought to the Stock Exchange. Not that there was mything very notable in the volume of transaction or startling in the way of fluctuation, but simply that the amount of business was fully up to the average of midsummer weather and perhaps something beyond it. If there was no "great cry" there was something more than a "little wool," as all good brokers who say their prayers are willing to acknowledge. Consequently it may be inferred that the commission business was more lively than is usual for the season, and that being so there must have been a reason for it. This is to be found at this period of each year comes back upon the market like a boomerang. It was the same last year and the year before, and speculators in Western rail-road shares are now going over the same ground sgain. In the early days of the week the market was agitated by conflicting reports as to the weather and its effect upon growing crops. With the human instinct to "borrow trouble" the worst stories were assumed to be the truest ones, and these obtained larger holders (particularly of St. Paul shares) had ecome heavy sellers. Afterward, when it became known that these reports were very much of a cock and bull description, or at least required considerable with it a demand for the granger and trunk road shares, which wound up prices at the end to about the best figure of the week. To the Louisville and Miscorri 6°-4, due 1883-104 Mashville road, Iron Mountain and some of the other roads to the West and South, the yellow fever Miscouri 6°-4, due 1883-104 Miscorri 6°-4, due 1883-104 Miscorri 6°-4, due 1883-104 Miscorri 6°-4, due 1883-105 Miscorr with it a demand for the granger and trunk road scare was even more damaging than the weakher reports, the former declining about 6 per cent and the other to a greater or less degree. On the contrary, as occupying a sort of neutral ground and supported by the recent consolidation, Kansas City and Northern and Wabash were settiye and higher, while Kansas Pacific was treated to a lively rise upon its own hook. Nearer at home we find a decline for the week of nearly 3 per cent in Western Union and from 5 to 6 points in Manhattan Baltway. On Priday and Saturday a very decided demand as 6t in for the grangers, Lake Shore and Michigan Central, which was attributed to the Vanderbilt contingent and the knot of speculators who are apparently being purged of their bearish heresies by the sparking waters of Saradoga. The effect was to advance priceas for the stocks referred to and by innoculation to cure the rest of the list of the "falling sickness" which had afflicted it. Consequently we are able to report quotations at the end of the week as a decidedly on the mond and fairly on the way to convalescence. Money has settled down to the midstammer case of 2 to 3 per cent, and whatever apprehension existed as to a disturbance of rates on account of Treasury settlements has disappeared.

The following table shows the extreme fluctuations for the week in the leading shares—

| Highest | Lowert, | Highest | Highest | Highest | Highest | Highest | Highest | Highest

Michigan Central
Illinois Central
Union Pacific
Kansas Pacific
C. C., C. and I.
Chicago and Alton
Hannibal and St. Joseph
Hannibal and St. Joseph
Hannibal and St. Joseph
Ohio and Mississippi
Ohio and Mississippi preferred
Western Union Telegraph
Atlantic and Pacific Felegraph
Pacific Mail
St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern
St. Louis, Kansas City & N. pref
Louisvilie and Nashville

Hon Mountain 27% 25%
Manhattan Railway 41 35
The general drift of the market is indicated in the following comparison of the closing prices of Saturday with those of the previous week :-

2736 Morris and Essex...
New York Central.
New Jersey Central.
Ohio and Mississippi
Ohio and Mississippi preferred.... Sectile Mail. 15 ¼

15. Louis, Kansas City and Northern b17 ¼

15. Louis, K. C. and Northern pref. 46 ¼

15. Vabash. 35

Western Union. 9234

The money market was easy throughout the week, with the rates for call loans ranging from 2 to 4 per sent. Toward the close most of the business on call was at 2 a 3 per cent. During the week the Treasury called upon individuals for about \$7,000,000 ement of subscriptions to the four per cent easier, chiefly because of the large floating supply of capital growing out of the July disbursements and the payments by the Treasury on account of called bonds. The settlements thus far, consisting on the 4th, and \$10,000,000 ten-forties on the 9th, have all been made, and money is much easier than previously. On the 18th \$169,000,000 ten-forties fall due, and on the 21st \$24,556,300; but it is understood that arrangements have all been made for these important settlements, and that there is no probability of any monetary disturbance. Prime

serve of \$508,825, which raises the excess of reserve above legal requirements to \$10,941,200. The principal changes in the statement are an increase of \$5,869,400 in loans, \$5,321,500 on deposits and \$1,757,300 on legal tenders.

The following shows the condition of the New fork city banks this week as compared with last:-July 5. July 12. Differences. \$262,951,000 Inc. \$5,580,400 lpecie. 19,889,600 lp.971,500 Inc. \$1,900 lc.214tend's. 49,544,600 51,301,900 Inc. 1,757,300 lpeposits. 235,007,300 241,328,800 Inc. 5,321,600 line. 120,542,900 20,509,900 Dec. 33,000

The transactions at the Clearing House for the last week compare as follows with those of the pre-

Vious week:—

Clearings for the week ending July 5, 1879. \$432,526,463 45

Clearings for the week ending July 391,835,789 55

Balances for the week ending July 5, 1879. \$9,123,772 98

Balances for the week ending July 12, 1879. \$28,897,719 78

The foreign exchanges were dull and steady throughout the restriction.

the rates. In government bonds the feature was heavy business in new four per cents. The market was a fraction lower, chiefly owing to the fact that about \$10,000,000 four per cent bonds, purchased on the market. The German bankers were the principal sellers. Large amounts were taken by the leading bond dealers and by them distributed to the

week. Some of the city savings banks were also in the market for bonds toward the close, when a firmer feeling prevailed and there was a fractional

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad stock is reported to be held as follows:-City of Louisville, 18,463 shares; Hardin county, Ky., 3,597; Davidson county, Tenn., 3,000; Shelby county, Tenn., 750; Henry county, Tenn., 250; Louisville private owners, 25,483; other Southern owners, 12,000; New York owners, 30,457; English owners, 5,000. Total,

99,000 shares, or \$9,900,000. General Burt declares that the purchase by Van derbilt of a controlling interest in the Troy and Boston Railroad for fifty cents on the dollar is not a genuine business transaction, and that the Boston Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad received over tures recently for the sale of the same stock at thirty-five cents.

The government of Costa Rica is constructing a ailroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It will probably be finished within a year or two, when it will vigorously compete with the Panama Railroad, Costa Rica is in a sound financial condition, the estimated revenue for the current year being \$3,000,000 and the estimated expenditure \$1,800,000.

State bonds were dull and weak throughout. Folowing are the latest bids for this class of securi

Mo. H & St J. due 1887 1044
New York 6'a, g. r. '87, 107
New York 6'a, g. c. '87, 107
New York 6'a, g. t. '83, 108
New York 6'a, g. t. '83, 108
New York 6'a, g. t. '93, 108
New York 6'a, g. Ark 7's, Miss, 0 & RR. 2
Ark 7's Ark C's R. 2
Connecticut 6's, 83:4 107's
Georgia 6's, 18806 102's
Georgia 7's, ind. 110's
Georgia 7's, ind. 110's
Hilinois e 6's. 100
Louisiana 6's. 20
Louisiana 6's, u. 30
Luitsiana 6's, u. 30

Railroad mortgages throughout the week were ac

Gas stocks closed:-New York, 90 a 95; Manhat tan, 140 a 147; Metropolitan, 110 a 120; Mutual, 50 a 60; Municipal, 115 a 121; Brooklyn, 115 a 125; Jersey City, 135 a 145.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Galveston, July 12, 1879.
Cotton, nothing doing; middling, 12e,; low middling.

11%c.; good ordinary, 11%c. Net receipts, 23 bales. Stock 2,282. New Ontrans, July 12, 1870.
Cotton quiet; middling, 1156c.; low middling, 1156c.; good ordinary, 1156c. Not. receipts, 66 balos. Sales, 150; lant evening, 370. Stock, 17,897. Coston nominal: middling, 115c., tow middling, 115ac, cond ordinary, 115ac. Not receipts, 6 bales. Export onatwise, 6. Stock, 2.882. Cotton dull, lower to sell: middling, 11½c; low middling, 11½c; good ordinary, 11½c. Net roceipts, 47 bales. Stock, 1,732.

Cotton quiet, nominal; middling, 113c; low middling 113c; good ordinary, 113c Net receipts, 7 bales. Stock 124.

Wilmingron, N. C., July 12, 1970.

Spirits of turpentine firm at 20 kg. Resin quiet; strained \$1; good strained, \$1 12 kg. Crude turpentine stoady; hard \$1; yellow dip, \$1 60; virgin, \$2 10. Tar firm at 80c. Corquiet; prime white, 50c.

Owners, July 12, 1870.

\$1; yellow dip, \$1 Gi; virgin, \$2 10. Tar firm at 80c. Corn quiet; prime white, 56c.

Swrato, July 12, 1879.

Flour unchanged; sales 900 bbls. Wheat steady; \$5. 1 white Michigan \$1 17; No. 2 Duinth spring, \$1 07; white State, \$1 10 a \$1 16; red State, \$1 12 a \$1 17. Cern steady; \$No. 2 Western, 45c., rejected, 44c. Outs unchanged; fancy white State, 40c. Barrey neglected. Rye quiet; Canada heid at 53%c, in bond. Corn mest—\$18 for boilted and \$17 30 for unboilted per ton Millfreed steady; shorts \$11; shipstuffs, \$12; middlings, \$14 per ton. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, \$3\frac{1}{2}c; corn and rre \$1\frac{1}{2}c, to New York, lumber, \$1 40 to Albany and \$1 10 to New York. Raifroad freights—Flour, to Hoston, 30c; to New York. Raifroad freights—Flour, to Hoston, 30c; to New York. Shipmonts—Flour, \$0.0 bbls.; wheat, \$400 bushels; lumber, \$24,000 feet.

Alony, 10c. Receipts—Lumber, 417,090 feet. Shipments—Flour, S.O. bbls.; wheat, S.400 bushele; lumber, 324,000 feet.

BUFFALO, July 12, 1879.
Flour unchanged but steady; sales 850 bbls. Wheat in fair inquiry; sales 500 bushels No. 2 Duluth, at \$1 (3); 6,000 No. 1 do. at \$1 13; one car white at \$1 12. Corn fairly active but steady; sales, 19,000 bushels high mixed Western, in lots, at 41c.; 15,000 do. No. 2 at 41c.; two cars by sample at 32c. a 38c. Oata quiet; sales two cars Toledo No. 2 at 37c. Rye dull; no sales reported. Barley quiet and nominal. Barley mail in limited Eastern trade demand at firm prices; ouly bright seed in demand. Seeds quiet; out of soason. Other articles unchanged. Railroad freights unchanged; wheat, 5c.; corn, 45c.; coats, 35c. to New York. Canal freights steady; wheat, 5c.; corn, 45c.; oats, 35c. to New York. Including tells. Lake receipts—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; wheat, 187,400 bushels; corn, 110,000 do. Railroad receipts—Flour, 2,500 bols.; wheat, 134,400 bishels; corn, 47,600 do.; oats, 23,000 do.; barley, 800 do.; rye, 2,000 do. Bailroad shipments —Flour, 3,000 bols, wheat, 234,340 bushels; corn, 20,000 do. barley, 800 do.; per, 2,500 do. Canal shipments to tidewater—Wheat, 20,2750 bushels; corn, 21,850 do.; oats 12,000 do. Intermediate points—Corn, 22,000 bushels; costs. 12,000 do.

Wheat steady; amber Michigan, soc. \$1 (6); 12, 18,00 bushels; costs. 12,000 do.

Totano, 11,100 do. Sipments—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 21,100 do. Shipments whoat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 21,000 do. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 21,000 do. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 21,000 do. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 21,000 do.

corn. 24.000 do. Spipments—Whoat, 18.000 hushels; corn. 17.000 do.

Dernort, July 12, 1870.

Piour stendy, with a fair demand; saics 300 bbla white at \$5.25. Wheat higher; extra white Michigan, \$1.12a; No. 1 do. \$1 00%; July held at \$1.00%; sales of August at \$1.05%; September \$1.05%; Corn firmar; No. 1 yellow, 42%c, high mixed, 40c.; No. 1 mixed, 30%c, a 40c.; No. 2 do., 30c.; No. 1 mixed, 30%c, a 37c.; No. 2 do., 30c.; No. 1 mixed, 30%c, a 37c.; No. 2 do., 30c.; No. 1 mixed, 30c.; No. 2 do., 50c.; Cloverseed in fair demand; prime, \$7.7c.; nolico, \$1.000 do., 51c.; 1,500 do. Shipments—\$10nr, 2,800 bbls.; wheat, none; corn. 1,500 do. Shipments—\$10nr, 2,800 bbls.; wheat, none; corn. 800 bushels; oats. 1,000 do.

Flour casier, but not quotahly lower. Wheat active, firm and higher at 30c. a \$10.7; receipts, 53,000 boshels; shipments. 45,000 do. Corn in good demand and a shade higher at 40c. a 41c. Onts weaker at 35c. a 30c. Ry quiet at 58c. Barley nominally unchanged. Fork dull and nominal. Lard quiet; current make held at 6c. Buikments quiet; shoulders held at \$3.60; short rib. 45c., cash; \$4.00 bayes August 20; short cieser, 43cc. Buikments quiet; shoulders held at \$3.60; short rib. 45c., cash; \$4.00 bayes August 20; short cieser, 43cc. Barley dull and unchanged. Sugar irm and unchanged. Only a dull and unchanged. Sugar irm and unchanged. Curreno, 11 fair demand and

Hogs dull and unchanged; receipts, 285; shipments, 275.

Plonr quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; stronger; No. 2 Chicago spring, 31, cash and July 19 ge. bid. August; 975gc. bid. September: No. 3 do, 80 ge. a 895gc, rejected, 75c. Corn fairly active, and a shade higher; No. 2 high mixed, 30 ge. a 37c. cash; 30 ge. July; 37 gc., bid. August; 37 gc., September; rejected, 30 gc., bid. July; 28 gc., bid. August; 37 gc., September; rejected, July; 28 gc., bid. August; 37 gc., September; rejected, 19 gc., bid. July; 28 gc., bid. August; 37 gc., September; rejected, 19 gc., bid. July; 28 gc., bid. August; 37 gc., September; rejected, 19 gc., bid. July; 28 gc., bid. August; 37 gc., September; rejected, 19 gc., bid. July; 28 gc., bid. August; 37 gc., bid. August; 38 up., August; 39 up., August; 39 up., August; 30 up., Augus

HAVANA MARKET.

Sugar-A fair demand prevailed, high exchanges favo

suitable classes closed strong; bolders are very firm; Nos. 10 to 12 Butter standard, 6% a 7½ reals, gold, per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 Butter standard, 6% a 1½ reals; molasses sugar, Nos. 7 to 3, a 5% a 6% reals; muscovado sugar, control to fait 3, a 5% a 6% reals; muscovado sugar, control to fait 3, a 5% a 6% reals; muscovado sugar, control to fait 3, and 1, and 1,

FINANCIAL. AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIPE AND AEndowment Instrume Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with the best companies at lowest premiums.

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AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT, \$200,000 TO LOAN ON City Property. 38 Broadway, room 7. FOR SALE \$50,000 BONDS OF JEFFERSON county, M. T., at par, bearing 10 per cant interest. For further particulars inquire of RICHARD W. KING & CO., 33 Broad st. H. F. GILBERT & CO., Bankers and Stock Brokers,

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16 Broad St.,
buy and sell, through the New York Stock E-change, all
the active Stocks, and carry same as long as desired on
three per cent margin. Stock Privileges negotiated on
responsible parties at distances, varying from one to two
and one-half per cent.
Explanatory circular and Weekly Stock Report mailed
free on application. OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., 65 Broadway, June 16, 1879.

The regular semi-annual dividend of four per cent has been declared by the directors of this company, payable July 15, 1879, at our office as above.

The transfer books will close July 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen July 18. H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

STATIONERY, GROCERY AND OTHER NOTES
C. B. LE BARON, 25 Pine. \$200.000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN ON ON THE SUM OF SUM OF

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. PARTNER WANTED WITH SI (I.O.), TO EXTEND very profitable wholesale business. Particulars of NKLIN, 215 East 15th st. As very profitable wholesale business. Particulars of FRANKLIN, 215 East 15th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FURNITURE OR merchandise—Two valuable Patents. See samples at 316 Washington st. CENTLEMAN WITH SOME CAPITAL CAN BUY A brine Business by calling on Mr. O. SAUER, No. 1 Chambers at

OTEL—BROADWAY, 50TH NT. (GRAND PLAZA)
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Contral Park, partially turnished, to lease. Apply 4
East Broadway.
HALF INTEREST, SURE PORTUNE—\$500, \$50 DOWN;
Inceessary capital furnished; office buisness. ADVERTISER, 200 William st., up stairs

OPEN—PERMANENT GENERAL AGENCY FOR prominent cities; paying over \$5,000 yearly without risk; unquestionable references necessary. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 70 Nassau st. POSITION OF TRUST GIVEN SINGLE GENTLEMAN commanding \$2,500, cash; fair salary and simple security given to right man. Principals address M. B., box 125 Herald Uptown office.

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Five per cent Imperial Austrian 100 Fiorin Government
Bond, issue of 1880.

These bonds are issued and guaranteed by the imperial
government of Austria, and bear interest at the rate of
five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. They are
redeemed in two drawings annually, until each and every
bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every
bond must draw a prize.

as there are no BLANKS. THE THREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO
60.000 FLORINS,
10.000 FLORINS,
5.000 FLORINS,
and bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw
a premium of not less than promium of not less than promium.

and obods not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a premium of not less than

120 FLORINS.

ONE FLORIN EQUAL TO ABOUT 45 CENTS, GOLD. The next drawing takes place August 1, and every bond bought of us on or before the lst of August 1s entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Country orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS, and eachesing 55 will secure one of these boads for the next drawing. For orders, circulars or any other information address.

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Horald Uptown office.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURER OF DRESS trimmings stready established, a Partner with \$3,000 to \$5,000. Address D. T., Herald office.

\$2.000 taney notion trade can hear of something to his advantage by addressing A. B. C., station F, N. Y.

"I never struck her one blow," said Murphy, Tombs Court yesterday.

"Mike," said a stout woman rising in the middle of the court room, "tell the Judge-" "Sit down, Maria," said Murphy, with an impa "He bate me, Your Honor," said Mrs. Callanar

the complainant, "until I could not stand."
"Where's her witnesses?" asked Murphy, triumphantly.
"You have her there, Mike," said the stout woman, rising again. "Tell the Judge—"
"Sit down, Maris," again exclaimed her husband, angrily.
"Phere's me witnesses? I haven't none but me

own unimpached warrad."

"An' who says it's unimpached save yersel'?"
asked the stout woman, a third time rising to her
feet. "Mike, jist tell the Judge —"

"For Heavon's sake, Maria," said Murphy, as he
stamped his foot and shook his fist, "will yer sit
down?" stamped his foot and shoot his has, whi yet aldown?"
"No," said the Court; "let her be sworn and tell
what she knows."
"Well," said the stout woman, as she kissed the
Bible with a loud smack, "she called my old man
the most outrageouest of names, and he no more
than brushed her like in the face ——"
"Ten dollars, Murphy," said the Court.
"Maria!" shouted the prisoner, "it you'd held
that —— tongue of yours I might have got off."

## STABBED WITH A PENKNIFE.

Michael Travis, a Brooklyn 'longshoreman, ran up to Officer Bedell, near Fulton ferry, in that city, yes terday afternoon, and exclaiming "I'm stabbed!" pointed to a young man running rapidly up the street. Officer Bedeli started in pursuit, and the fugitive stopped and gave himself up. He proved to be Paul Shirley, a night clerk in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Travis, weak from loss of blood, was carried to the station house. As soon as Shirley entered, he said, "I did it," at the same time handing Captain Crafts a two-bladed penknife, He said that while standing in front or No. 9 Fulton street Travis came along drunk and, after calling him "a dirty little leafer," struck him in the face, knocking him down. Shirley said he informed Officer Bedell, who was at the ferry, of what had occurred and the officer advised kim to get a warrant for Travis arrest. Upon returning up the street he again met Travis, who recommenced calling him names and attempted to strike him. It was then he stabbed him. Travis was removed to the City Hospital, his injuries are not considered dangerous. be Paul Shirley, a night clerk in the employ of the

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Potter.—Nos. 14, 21, 22, 38, 56, 62, 77, 78, 80, 102, 105, 109, 112, 124, 146, 147, 154, 157, 171, 179, 181, 182, 192, 204, 205, 207, 209, 211, 214, 215, 217, 219, 222, 223, 226, 227.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned un-SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Donohue.—No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT—CRECIT—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—CRECIT—Part 3.—Adjourned sine

die.
SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned sine

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned size die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Freedman.—No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts 1, 2 and 3.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until July 15.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Larrenner.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—KQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—RQUITY TERM.—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts 1, 2 and 3.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Cowing.—The People vs. Chastine Cox, homicide; Same vs. Francis McCarthy, burgiary; Same vs. John Howard, grand larreny; Same vs. Jane Pelham, iarceny from the person; Same vs. James Ryan, larceny from the person; Same vs. James Ryan, larceny from the person; Same vs. Frank Messmer, polonicity and largery.

BASEBALL.

CHAMPIONSHIP TABLES-RELATIVE POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY THE CLUBS CONTESTING FOR LEAGUE, NATIONAL AND LOCAL CHAMPION-SHIPS.

Some changes have taken place in the League reord within the past week. The Chicagos still lead, but they have not been able to widen the space beperiod. The Buffalos have, however, slipped in ahead of the Bostons and are now third in the race. The Cincinnatis have lost their advantage over the Syracuse (Star) club in the number of games won, as they are now a tie, but the former remains higher than the latter on the list because of a smaller num-ber of games lost being charged to their playing ac-count. The following table shows the number of games played, won, lost and to be played:—

Lost...... 8 12 15 17 18 20 23 27 140 280 232

Ctubs.	National	Albany	Springheld	Holyake	Worcester	New Bedford	Hop Bitters	Wom.	Games Played.	To Play
National Albany Springfield Holyoke Worcester New Bedford Hop Bitters	2 1 3 2 0 1	1 0 0 1 0	3 3 1 1 2 1	3 5 0 1 0	2224 31	43234 3	3 4 3 2 2 1	17 15 14 13 9 8	26 19 25 23 23 27 21	22 29 23 25 25 21 27
Lost	9	4	11	10	14	19	15	82	164	172

The New York nine have taken a decided lead in the race for the championship of the Metropolities Association. The association contains five strong local clubs—three from this city, one from Brooklyt and one from Orange. These contests create a local rivairy and are largely attended. The appended table shows the result of the first week's playing:—

		2000	6		:
1 0 0 0	0 0	1 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	3 2 0 0 0	3 4 1 2 1
1	1	2	1	5	īī
	1 0 0 0 - 1	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

The amateur championship series of games at Prospect Park are closely watched by the admirers of the national game. Scarcely a game of the series is played that is not witnessed by several thousand spectators. On Saturday fully three thousand people were assembled at ground No. 1 to witness the contest between the Nameless and Commercial clubs. The game was graced with the presence of several hundred ladies, all of whom seemed highly interested in the sport. The following table shows the position held by each contesting club and the number of games won, lost and played by each:—

Ciuba	Nameless	Polytechnic .	Commercial.	Barrett	Dauntless	Putnam	Won	Played
Nameless. Polytechnic. Commercial Barrett Dauntless. Putnam		0	0 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0 0	1 0 0	5 4 3 0 0 0	7 4 3 3 3 3
Lost	2	0	1	3	3	Allo:	12	24

the Union Ground, Bre Bitters, at Roohester.

The past week was an unusally interesting one for cricketers, the visit of the Longwood Ciub, of Boston, giving opportunity for some fine playing by the best men of the St. George's and Staten Island clubs, The St. George's won an easy victory over the visiremarkably close. During this week several interesting games will be played, the principal ones, however, to take place in Philadelphia. On Thursday next a grand contest will take place at Prospect Park Staten Island clubs. On Tuesday evening the second eleven of the Staten Island Club start for Philadel eleven of the Staten Island Club start for Philadel-phia, where they play the Germantowns on Wodnes-day and the Young Americas on Thursday. On July 21 the first eleven of the Staten Island Club play the Young Americas at Nicetown; on the 221 they play the Germantown Club, and on the 23d the Philadel-phia Club at Chestnut Hill.

The new grounds of the Young America Club at Wayne Station, formally opened on Independence Day with cricket and all kinds of athletic sports, are said to be among the best in the world for cricket purposes.

Day with cheese and an American Day with cheese among the best in the world for cricket purposes.

Preparations are now being made by the local clubs to play against Daft's English team, which will arrive in this city about September. A two days match will be played in Hoboken, under the auspices of St. George's Crub, and another two days match, under the care of the Staten Island Club, will be played on Staten Island. Daft's team is said to be strongest that has ever left English shores. It will play against eighteens or twenty-twos in all places, with perhaps the exception of Philadelphia, where the Philadelphians, elated over their victory over the Australians on the first day of the match, may play them on even terms. The strangers will sail from Liverpool for Canada, playing in the principal cities there before coming to the United States. The grand international contest between the United States and Canada will be played in Canada in Angust. Next year the return match will be played at Philadelphia or in this city.

PRIZE FIGHT INTERRUPTED.

A number of carriages stopped in front of a hotel in Eighth avenue, not far from Macomb's Dam, at an early hour yesterday morning. A party of sporting men alighted, who, after stamping their feet and blowing their noses, began to look around. Just below the house and partly screened from view is an old frame building, formerly used as a granary and stable. The party soon discovered it, and, after directing the coaches to drive on, proceeded after directing the coaches to drive on, proceeded thither in a body. No one appeared to be stirring, and the visitors, entering the building, soon secured the doors and windows. Not long after a small boy, passing along the avenue, heard a terrible commotion in the deserted building and fied in terror. Officer O'Connor, of the Thirty-second precinct, checked him in his flight and demanded an explanation. On getting it he released the boy, hurried to the stable, and, peeping through a knot-hole, saw that a prize fight was in progress. He banged at the door, but the confusion inside was so great his clamor was unnoticed. At last by a desperate effort he torced an entrance. On seeing the officer the spectators rushed to the windows. All got away with the exception of one of the principals in the fight, who lay bleeding and haif unconscious in the centre of the ring. He was removed to the Carmansville station house, where he was found to be bedly hurt about the head, eyes, nose and mouth. He gave his name as John Cash, twenty-four years old, living at No. 429 West Thirty-seventh street. The names of his companions could not be ascertained. The matter will be investigated by Police Justice Wheeler.

DARING RIVER THIEVES.

Three river thieves clambered over the sides of the ship Courier, tying at the foot of Jay street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night last, and threatened to kill the mate, who had charge of the deck, if he gave any slarm. They then took the ship's bell, lowered it into a small book and rowed away. The mate says

BRAZIL.

TROUBLE REGARDING THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR-HIS DISMISSAL OF THE SUPERIN-TENDENT OF THE POLYTECHNIC-SLAVERY AND ITS ABOLITION.

The President of the Council made on the 5th, in both Chambers, an exposition of the causes of the from the Ministry of the Empire (Interior). Acording to this explanation the ex-Minister informed his colleagues of his dismissal of the acting director of the Polytechnic School only after he had sent of the order and also communicated it to the press. As they approved of the principle of the dis-missal and supposed their colleague had studied the legal bearing of it they made no objection, but next day the legality of the act was strongly questioned in the Senate, and on examining for themselves they found their colleague had gone beyond his powers. Moreover, in defending in the Deputies his action he had used language in regard to the Senate which they onsidered very unbecoming for a Minister and likely to produce grave embarrassments when he came before the Senate to treat of the estimates of the Empire. They wished him to take the initia tive himself and resign, but he considered that for him to do so would be derogatory in view of the demonstrations of the scholars of the Polytechnic who had given hoots to him in the Emperor's presence and had gone to the Senate to demand hi resignation. But as his continuance in the Cabinet was impossible the Premier was forced to advise the Emperor to dismiss him.

HIS DEFENCE. The ex-Minister made an angry reply. He asserted that all his colleagues, and also the Emperor, ap-proved of his act, and said that the real cause of his dismissal was the intrigues of the Minister of Finance, whom he accused of want of fealty toward him. Thereupon the brother of the Minister bounced up and declared the ex-Minister was lying when making such a charge, and, for a quarter of an hour, there was a scene of vociferation and recrimination which delighted the galleries. The Premier then arose and gave further explanations, and was followed by the Minister of Finance (who had been sent for), who in-dignantly denied that he had intrigued against his colleague or shown anything but consideration to

Next day, the 6th, the ex-Minister moved for leave to make an interpellation of the government upon the dismissal of the acting director of the Polytechnic School, and upon a question arising whether the House had voted urgency for the motion the audience in the galleries commenced hissing some Deputies and cheering others, and exchanging abuse with excited Deputies. One of these, Senhor Martins Francisco, the advocate of female suffrage and of taxing all capable bachelors, got into such a fury that he bellowed out to the galleries, "You scoundrels! you cowards! you daren't face a man! Come one!" And suiting the action to the word the noble Deputy was stripping his gold laced uniform and waistcoat off the prominent protuberance which does him duty for a waist, when some friends caught hold of him and pushed him into a chair. AS BAD AS FRANCE.

The President, failing to restore order either in the galleries or on the floor, suspended the session for two hours and made a requisition for a military force to prevent attacks on Deputies by the excited

for two hours and made a requisition for a military force to prevent attacks on Deputies by the excited mob. Accordingly, four hundred or tive hundred soldiery and marines were posted around the building, and the police force inside was strengthened. In coming through the streets, however, to return to the Chamber, the Minister of Finance and the Premier were hooted and reviled with choice terms such as "You fraudulent bankrupt," and again at the door of the Chamber, where a man struck the Minister of Finance. Next day there was no Chamber, but as the Ministers were going to a counsel in the Secretariat of Agriculture they were grossly abused, and, in consequence, when the time came for them to leave the Secretariat, orders were given to the military to disporse the mob, in doing which half a dozen persons got hurt and the streets were patrolled. Fortunately heavy rain co-operated to keep the Deace.

SYMPATRY OF THE ENEMY.

The leading conservatives and others of influence called on the Premier on the 7th to assure him of their sorrow for the insults directed at him and his colleagues, and that he might rely on their coperation in whatever should be found necessary to prevent similar offensive manifestations and insults. These manifestations, however, are of no real importance. They have been confined to the loafers and rowdies of the quays, and to the class of election-cering agents and personators who habitually frequent the Chamber of Deputies and, there is reason to believe, are paid to applaud certain Deputies in opposition, including an ex-Minister. The dismissal of the acting Director of the Folytechnic School continues, however, to be a grave ministerial difficulty, as the Congregation has set the government at defiance and refused to recognize the acting Director, General Raposo, whom the government had appointed. At present the only way to obviate a scrious conflict, in which the Congregation will be supported by the Senate majority, seems to lie in the resignation of Visconde de Rio Brance, who is supported by the Senate majority, seems to lie is the resignation of Visconde do Rio Branco, who is the Director, with leave of absence, as in that cast the government could appoint another director an evade the difficulty arisen in regard to the actin directorship.

the government could appoint another director and evade the difficulty arison in regard to the acting directorship.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.

According to the report of the Minister of Agriculture, out to-day, 4,383 slaves have been liberated by the State, by purchase from the owners, since September 28, 1871, the date of Visconde do Rio Branco's free birth law, and the baisance of the Emancipation Fund in hand, collected up to the end of 1878, will suffice to redeem 5,000 more. But he estimates the private emancipations in the same time at 40,000 and their value at 25,000,000 milreis—say \$12,500,000.

THE REPORTS.

In the same report he says the trips of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company "have been made with due punctuality, and there is already notable development of the commercial relations promoted by this navigation."

The bill to empower the electors of the next Chamber of Deputies to constitute it a Constituent Assembly, with powers to amend the constitution for the purpose of establishing direct election and of confining the franchise to persons able to read and write and earning 400 milreis a year, passed the Deputies to-day by 81 to 16.

The Rio imports during the first five months of this year show a decrease of ten per cent, and the exports an increase of no less than thirty-three per cent, as compared with the same months of 1878; yet exchange keeps at or under 20d, per milreis (194d, to-day), making the paper money worth only seventy-four per cent, the only reason for which seems a steady outflow of capital, caused by distrust of the future financial situation.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

AMERICA TO COMPETE WITH ENGLAND IN THE EXPORTATION OF COTTON PABRICS-AN AMER-ICAN-BRAZILIAN BANK TO BE ORGANIZED.

Few people in this city are aware of the extradinary efforts which are being made in certain quarters to secure trade with South America. For many years England has held a monopoly of this business and so rigorous have been her rules in regard to other nations that exchange for both American exports and imports has been forced through London banking houses at a loss of about twelve per cent. Consul at this port, have long been in favor of increasing their trade with this country, but they have been deterred by the fear of the Roths childs and other English financiers withdrawing the liberal advances of money to the home authorities. Brazil now has an open credit with the Rothschilds of £20,000,000, an accommodation which it is claimed could not be procured from any other finan cial quarter, and apprehensive that this may be withdrawn in case the vast coffee and other trade should be transferred to America holds the authori-ties in check, even against their personal prefer-

should be transferred to America holds the authorities in check, even against their personal preferences.

COMPETITION WITH ENGLAND.

Within a short time a few enterprising capitalists in this city have combined to transfer the volume of South American trade to this country in exchange for American merchandise peculiarly adapted to South American necessities. The present trade with Brazil shows an annual balance of \$45,000,000 in favor of that country, and it is urged that this can readily be transferred to the other side of the ledger. Among the merchandise greatly needed in South America, and which is now almost exclusively supplied by England, is cotton fabrics of various grades. These, it is claimed, can be supplied by the American manufacturers at acheaper rate and better quality than those sent from Manchester and other English manufacturing centres. The American Company, which has recently been organized in this city, have made arrangements with leading cotton mills to supply their fabrics at low rates, and in order to circumvent the English mills, which are now engaged in counterfeiting the labels on favor ite American brands of goods, the labels on favor ite American brands of goods, the labels on favor ite American brands of goods, the labels on favor ite American brands of goods, the labels on favor ite American brands of goods, the labels on favor ite American brands of goods, the labels on favor ite American It has also been discovered that the Manchester manufacturers, in order to turnish as heavy a body of goods as are sent out from this counter, have been weighting their fabrics with elay instead of cotton, and putting upon them the counterfeited American labels, so as to bring American goods.

meet these faisely labelled goods with a superior class of cotton fabrics sent directly from New York, and delivered through branch houses at Rio Janeiro, samples of which have been forwarded for inspection and comparison with English made fabrics.

Another plan proposed by this company is the organization of an American-Brazilian bank, with \$5,000,000 capital, with a branch at Rio Janeiro. The object of this bank is to secure direct exchange with New York, so that exporters of cotton fabrics and other merchandise can secure a reasonable profit on the exchange for coffees and other South American productions. The application for a charter of this bank has been presented in the Brazilian Congress, and should the English, French and German influence be strong enough to defeat the charter, as is feared by some, the bank will be organized under the general laws of this country, and go into immediate operation. The increase in the volume of South American trade, it is believed, will make the present American line of steamships to South America self-supporting, and a promise has been given to add vessels of equal capacity and tonnage to the steamers City of Para and the City of Rio de Janeiro as the business demands shall require it.

INDIAN IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION-WHITE SETTLERS ON THE LOOKOUT FOR WEALTH BATHER THAN TO CIVILIZE THE NATIVES-THE HARBOR OF SITKA THE GRANDEST IN THE

WORLD FOR SCENERY.

SITEA, June 23, 1879.

The Jamestown has been here ten days, and I think I am in possession of sufficient information to enable me to give to your readers the exact status of affairs in this place, especially as regards the real causes for alarm and its future prospects. I have met most of the prominent white people and In-dians, have discussed the situation with them, and listened to their stories of the past and present, and will endeavor to give you the gist of it all, as well as my impressions. In the first place, to do full justice to the subject we have to consider the Indian and the situation of affairs from his standpoint. To do this we must examine into the characteristics of his nature, his life and his superstitions. I will here reheld at the Collector's office yesterday, which ex-emplifies the simplicity of their nature and superstitious ideas, and in consequence the mild strength of mind necessary to influence and direct them for good or bad. The captain of the Jamestown was notified that an Indian woman had fied to the white settlement for protection from her people who threatened her with death for witchcraft, believing as they did that she caused the death of an Indian woman by the exercise of her fiendish powers. There were present at the Custom House beside our inter-preter the accused witch (an old, feeble, trembling woman, bearing close resemblance to our ideas gleaned from old prints of the witches of former times), the man whose wife had died and two women. The three last mentioned were the ones who had threatened the life of this poor unfortupate. It was soon seen that the most enlightened among them believed implicitly in witchcraft. They promised, however, not to molest her, placed her in permanent coventry and asked the captain to banish her to another country, where she could not harm them. The information to the effect that hanging would be the punishment for those who should murder her appeared to suffice, and she was evidently saved, or at any rate her life was secured during our stay. The test for witchery, and to which she would have been subjected, is most un-

during our stay. The test for witchery, and to which she would have been subjected, is most unfortunate for the victim. He, or she, is securely tied to a post and kept in that position for eight days without food or water. If this does not cause death the decision is that the suspected person is possessed with witchery, and is either killed or banished to some other island. It is a custom which has for its object, as far as I can see, really nothing but to shield the reputation of the "Big Medicine Man" or Indian doctor, who is also the high priest. He is held in great reverence by them as one possessing miraculous powers and as infallible in all things earthly. If, in his endeavors to cure the sick by wild and discordant incantations, he fails, he, in order to save his reputation, attributes the cause of his failure to witchery, and points out one as the unfortunate possessed. We cannot be astonished at this belief when we consider what a comparatively short time ago it was universally entertained, even in the New England States.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIANS.

In the more intelligent Indians I see traits of manliness and virtue, which commend them to the kind consideration of all, and places beyond a doabt in my mind the firm belief that they lack but enlightenment from the exertions of pure, honest and kind whites to, in say the next generation, become worthy members of a peaceful community. There is much in them to eradicate, and in doing this much patience and consideration are requisite, which virtue the white men either do not possess or else they consider the harvast unworthy the labor of planting the seeds. Such being the case we must not sternly condemn their habits of stealing, drinking and uncleanliness, as well as their superstitions, which spring from ignorance, for in doing so we but aggravate our own failings and are much more undeserving of pardon for them than the poor, ignoran Indian, who but acts on the stage of life the plays his parents have done before him. There is some good in every p

for them than the poor, ignorant Indian, who but acts on the stage of life the plays his parents have done before him. There is some good in every people, and it is certainly for the interests of the enlightened, if not a Christian duty, to cultivate and bring out all that is good, which cannot be done by harshness, crucity or neglect, any more than by so treating a child you can produce in him true maniness. An ignorant, superstitious man is but a child mentally, but as easily moulded by examples of probity and kind forbearance.

THE WHITE SETLERS.

Who are the white people here and for what purpose have they come? The Collector and his deputy are called here by duty; a few Russians, who remained after the ceding of this country to the United States, having been promised proctaction in all the rights of a citizen by our contract of purchase; some few discharged soldiers, about fitteen miners and perhaps about twenty others of mixed and confused nationalities. These poople are, as far as I can learn, honest in their dealings, sober and not inchenging in ordinary energy. As to their object in coming here it must be apparent to all. It is a new field for labor, promising in mineral wealth, rich in woods, its waters abounding with food, but, notwithstanding all this, one in coming here, owing to its high latitude, with consequent short stummers and a great sufficiency of rain throughout the entire year, must certainly imagine he sees before him wealth, or at least a handsome competence. It is natural that they have no desire to even see an Indian, much leas assisting without evident intent to do any one here injustice, for they are but mertals following the universal instinct for dollars, and many who might now condemn any lack of interest on their part in the Indians would do likewise if similarly placed.

CONFLICTION INTERESTS.

Under these conditions of conflicting interests, or perhaps better expressed, opposite poles of mental thought and worldly state, what more can be expected of a poor, ignorant people tha

but one indian thus far under the influence of the native drink, "Gootcheenco."

A MAGNIFICENT HARDOR.

I cannot close this letter without giving your readers some idea of Sitka under a summer aun. It is truly the grandest harbor in the world for scenery. It is a combination of the beautiful small islands of Japan and the Alps. Imagine a semi-circle of five miles in diamater of grand mountain hills and peaks, and in this, closely nestled together, thirty or forty low, wooded islands, between which are three passages to the anchorage, which is commodious, securely landlocked and of very good holding ground for weather usually experienced here. They are occansionally visited by hurricanes in the winter months, when vessels drag even with four anchord down; but this they would do almost anywhere.

The land is covered by dense woods, beginning at the water's edge and rising gradually to 2,000 feet in height, only giving up the ascent when the snow which covers the peaks is reached.

LANDMARKS.

which covers the peaks is reached.

Landmarks.

I would notify you let the benefit of navigators, that we are to erect a stone beacon fifteen feet in height on the island of Viskari, which will enable vessels to pick it up in any kind of weather, and that three clumps of rocks appearing on entering the harbor to be equally distant apart and about thirty or forty yards from each other, show to the north morthwest of this island and rend on the charts.